WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Crude oil Production

181. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minsiter of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in country's overall crude oil production from 34 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 26.94 million tonnes in 1992-93;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what has been the target fixed for the current year; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the potential of Bombay High has not been adequately exploited, if so, what are the details of constraints in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for fall in production include:

(i) slippages in projects?
(ii) strike by the employees;
(iii) reservoir constraints in WRBC;
(iv) foods/power shortages etc;
(v) frequent bandhs/barricades in the Eastern Region;
(vi) rectificatory measures in Bombay High field.

(c) The target for indigenous production of crude oil during 1993-94 is 27.17 million tonnes.

(d) Bombay High has been exploited to its potential as per the schemes implemented and produced to the level of 19 MMTPA for seven years. However, the production has been reduced during last three years for implementing he rectificatory measures recommended by the B.H. Review Committee. With the implementation of schemes of L-II North, L-III South additional, and with effective reservoir management, the production from Bombay High would increase from current level fo 11.2 to 15.74 MMT by the year 1995-96.

Opening of the Kailash-Manasarovar Route from Ladakh Region

*186. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently taken up with the Chinese authorities the issue of opening of the Kailash-manasarovar route from the Ladakh region; side; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Factories Polluting Ganga

*187. SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Will the Minsiter of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the write-up in the Hindustan Times of 18th September, 1993 regarding the closure of 190 units of factories polluting Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in cleaning Ganga and other main rivers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Honourable Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 17th September, 1993 had ordered closure of 190 industries causing pollution in Ganga basin in Uttar Pradesh. Following is the break-up of industries ordered closed by the Hon'ble supreme Court:

	Type of Industry	No. of Units Closed
1.	Sugar	1
2.	Paper	59
3.	Tannery	2
4.	Chemical	14
5.	Pharmaceutical	2
6.	Engineering	17
7.	Textile	66
8.	Others	29

(c) Out of 261 schemes, 211 schemes have been completed till August, 1993. There is significant improvement in Ganga Water quality wherever works have been completed.

A scheme for the abatement of pollution of Yamuna and Gomti Rivers has been approved and is under implementation. The scheme is a centrally sponsored with equal cost sharing between the Centre and the concerned State Governments. External assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan is available for implementing Yamuna component.

Circulation of Anti-India materials by Pakistan During Commonwealth Conference

*188. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent Commonwealth conference, India accused Pakistan of violating Commonwealth spirit by raising Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, whether India has protested to the Secretary-General of Commonwealth about circulation of anti-India materials to the participants in the Conference by Pakistan;

(c) if so, to what extent India was supported by various other members; and

(d) what was the view taken by the heads of Commonwealth Nations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) In her intervention during the executive Session at the Commonwealth Summit (CHOGM) on 22 October 1993, the Prime Minister of Pakistan referred to regional tensions from Somalia to J&K and Bosnia, and said that it was necessary to pursue the resolution of these conflicts through the guiding principles of the UN.

In keeping with Commonwealth traditions, in terms of which bilateral issues are not raised at CHOGM, the leader of the Indian delegation, Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, did not respond directly to the Pakistan Prime Minsiter's reference to Kashmir. In his intervention, Finance Minister indicated our hope that success of the bilateral talks proposed by PM for the progressive resolution of outstanding issues between India and Pakistan would not be vitiated by negative publicity or attempts to internationalise essentially bilateral issues.

Anti-India propaganda material was distributed to media persons at the official Media Centre in Limassol on 21 October 1993. The Indian delegation immediately raised the matter with the host Government and the Commonwealth Secretariat pointing out that distribution of offensive propaganda against a fellow Commonwealth member is against all accepted norms governing Commonwealth meetings.

Appropriate action was taken by the Cyprus authorities to direct their officials administering the Media Centre to prevent distribution of such material. These directives were carried out.

The restraint shown by the Indian delegation was greatly appreciated by other member countries attending CHOGM.